ous and have been frequently mentioned. Long speeches will not be endured if members are obliged to listen: instead of written essays will come extemporaneous debate, which will bring out the points of a question and basten an intelligent decision; legislators in name will be legislators in fact, better or worse, and will devote the three or four hours of the daily session to business. Fewer letters will be written during those hours, fewer legs will be prominently displayed to the galleries. Buncombe will not at once cease its existence, but unless it be entertaining Buncombe, it will not be listened to. This reform will necessitate a change in the awkward and confused rules of the House, and will be likely to hasten the abolition of franking, a reform which, apart from its economical advantages, commends itself to all opponents of the diffusion of useless documents and speeches.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,

From Washington. Secolal Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1859.

It was recently reported throughout the city, and believed at noon to-day, that Postmaster-General Brown was dead. After bidding farewell to the members of his family about 11 o'clock, he fell into a sleep which was so very quiet that his breathing was not detected, and some members of the femily thought him dead. Hence the report. He awake, but now lies in a hopeless condition. The most sanguine of his physicians having decided that he can live but a few hours.

Mr. Weller, nominated for Postmaster of San Francisco, was confirmed in Executive Session today by a strict party vote. Mr. Broderick voted against him. The charges against Weller were of a very serious character, enough to criminate most men before a Court of Justice, but apparently of little consequence to his fellow-Democrats in the United States Senate. Mr. Broderick's statements to the Senate concerning the practices of Weller, should have been sufficient to cause his rejection.

A Message from the Senate announced that all the nominations made to the last Senate, which had not been acted upon, might be considered as made to this Senate. This called up the case of Mr. Potter, Collector of Toledo, Ohio, who was rejected by one vote, and a motion to reconsider the vote placed on file. It was argued by the friends of Potter, that the motion to reconsider made in the last Congress holds good in the present. This extraordinary assumption was overruled by the Vice-President. So the nomination of Mr. Potter will have to be sent in again. I learn that the President is determined on such a course, as he wishes to defeat Pugh, and he knows that Potter, who is bitterly opposed to the return of Pugh, by being in office will have more means and influence to accomplish the object desired. The opinion is, that the present Senate will confirm him. Mr. Mandeville, the Surveyor-General of California, was confirmed to-day, also by a strict party vote. Mr. Stuart, Chairman of the Committes on Public Lands in the last Senate, made a report against the official conduct of Mandeville. showing that he had been guilty of glaring frauds. These were again presented to-day as reasons why Mr. Buchsean should never have nominated him, and why the Senate should not confirm him; but the Democratic Senators confirmed him.

A motion was made and filed in Executive Session to-day to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Wiggin was rejected on Saturday as Commissioner under the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, but no vote was had on the subject.

Treaties with several Indian tribes in Minnesota. Dakots, Kansas and Florida, were called up and action upon them deferred until to-morrow.

The opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Black as Governor of Nebraska, was on the ground that he was too intemperate. This was about two months ago. Ever since that time he has been in this city, illustrating the truth of the charges against him, and is at the present time reduced to a sad condition.

There is a report that the anonymous letters to Meeers. Key and Sickles, warning one and informing the other, were written by a female friend of the former, belonging to Baltimore, who was jealous of his attentions to Mrs. Sickles.

The Grand Jury will consider the case of Mr. Sickles to-morrow, and it is expected that he will be put upon his trial on Monday next, if a bill is found, as to which there is no doubt.

The Senate is being canvassed in view of the approaching decease of Postmaster-General Brown, to learn what the chances would be for certain Senators and ex-Senators for the successorship to that office. Among the candidates are Senator Yulee and ex-Senator Jones of Iowa.

Owing to the embarrassing condition of the department, the Cabinet has deemed it necessary to consider the subject. Mr. Phelps (Mo.) is reported to have declined the place, and Postmaster Fowler of New-York is considered the most prominent candidate.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who was by the bedside of Postmaster General Brown, at 9 o'clock this evening, informs me that he was just alive, and that not the slightest hope was then entertaised of his recovery.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 7, 1859. The ramer that the Postmaster General died at 11:30 a. m. to-day is unfounded. At 1:45 p. m. he was apparently easier, and broathed more freely than for the

past twelve hours.

The Senate was in secret session for five hours today, and, after a spirited debate, confirmed Charles D.

Weller as Postmaster of San Francisco, and J. W. Mandeville as Surveyor-General of California.

Mr. McLane was cenîrmed unanimously as Minister to Mexico, and Mr. La Reintere as Secretary of Le-Mr. McLane will leave the city to morrow, for Vera

Crus, with instructions to recognize the Constitutional Government, provided it is in a condition to maintain its existence. Mr. Churchwell has again written to its existence. Mr. Churchwell has again written to the State Department, urging its recognition. This the Administration is inclined to do, and hence the ap-pointment of Mr. McLare. Señor Mata has been here, anxiously awaiting the

Senor Mata has been here, anxiously awaiting the recognition of his Government directly by this Administration, and his consequent reception as Minister; but as the recognition, if at all, will take place in Mexico, he considers his mission suspended for the present. He will soon leave for New-Orleans, there to await further instructions from his Government, in the event of Mr. McLane presenting his credentials to the Juneau Government. Senor Mata will, there is little doubt, return to Washington in a diplomatic capacity.

little doubt, return to Washington in a diplomatic capacity.

The Senate have a number of Indian treaties, embracing those of Oregon and Washington, to act upon. As these are so intimately connected with the preservation of peace on the Pacific, there can be no doubt of their ratification.

There is a clause in the Treasury Note law just passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use registered or coupon stocks, as the purchasers may seed. As he has already re-issued coupon stock, the Secretary has decided he will not change it.

Eleven p. w.—The Postmaster-General still lingers, for their is no prespect whatever of his recovery.

CONGRESS.

SENATE-EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. SEWARD'S resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of contracts which have been made for the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, the amount expended therefor, and to whom paid, was adopted.

Mr. BROWN

the Senate, alleging that, owing to the amail amount of binding they have had, as contrasted with previous years, they have lost money, and therefore ask indom-

No public business was transacted, and as soon as the doors opened the Senate adjourned.

The Sickles Trial.

from Missouri, died last night.

Later from Mexico.

which is in a perfect state of defense.

Gen. Espaga had been taken by the Liberals at Aquascaluntes.

Bath, Maine, Municipal Election. BATH, Me., March 7, 1850. The municipal election resulted to day in the choice

Fire in Saco. Mc.

Saco, Me., Monday, March 7, 1870.

A fire broke out in the picker room of the York

Manufacturing Company, destroying property is value
of about \$15,600. The other buildings of the Company

per part was occupied as offices. The entire block, with nearly all the contents of the stores and offices, was destroyed, including valuable law and medical libraries. Loss nearly \$30,090; insurance \$15,000.

ELIZABETHFORT, N. J., March 7, 1859.

The laborers employed in the coal docks have struck for higher wages. The hundred men from Scrautos, who were coming to take the place of the strikers, are

The new men arrived and went to work, when the strikers made an attack upon them and were repelled.

A settlement of the difficulty is now probable without further disturbance.

Naval.

Bostos, Monday, March 7, 1859.
The flagship Cumberland was at Port Praya Jan.
26, to leave soon for Goree. The Dale had left Porto
Praya for Mosrovia, and the Marion to craise on the
coast. The Vincennes was daily expected at Porto
Praya, from whence she would probably go to

The prolonged trial of Dr. David R. Brown, charged with causing the death of Miss Susan A. Webster by illegal practices, resulted in the Jury being unable to agree—eleven for conviction, one for acquittal. The Jury was together 44 hours.

The Ship Vanguard.

Weather Reports. MONDAY, March 7, 1859.

PRTERSURG—Glondy and cool.
Norfork—Wind E. Therm. 672.
WILMINGTON—Rainy and warm.
CHARLASTON—Cloudy. Therm. 632. Wind M.E.
SAYANAH—Rainy. Therm. 632. Wind S.E.
MACON—Cloudy, and a heavy rain last night.
MONTGOMERY—Clear, but a heavy rain last night.
LOWER PRACH—Therm. 32. Clear, but a heavy rain
LYNCHUERG—Rainy. Therm. 422 to 802.
KNONYLLE—Rainy. Therm. 422 to 802.
COMATIANOGA—Rainy. Therm. 422 to 802.
CUMBERLAND—Cloudy and warm.
WHEELING—Raining.
CINCINNAYI—Cloudy and warm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Noticing, a few days since, that Clipperton Island had been proclaimed to the world as belonging to the Emperor of France, and as this guano question has become one of the first moment, it has occurred to me it would not be uninteresting to your readers to know if any, and how many guane islands in the Pacific Ocean or elsewhere have become the property of citizens of the United States, and have been recognized by the Government as pertaining to its territories under the act

The following is believed to be a correct list of said islands, and their several latitudes and longi-

Latitude. Longitude.

The two first named Islands have been claimed by the American Guano Company, and the rest by the United States Guano Company, and other citi-

eyed and charted, and the quality and quantity of the guano thereon, to be ascertained by competent analytical chemists and topographical engineers, and a report thereof made to Congress at the ear hest practicable period. At some of these islands are good harbors and safe anchorage, and at most of them there is a good lee, which, coupled with the fact that most all of them are situated

safe resort for ships.

The quantity and accessibility of the guane on

many of these islands is placed beyond doubt What remains to be demonstrated is its quality, and whether that is such as to warrant its importation. On this point I am not competent to decide, because there are two theories which now dividthe opinions of scientific men, viz: the ammoniscal and the mineral. The former advocated by Laws, Gilbert, Johnson, and others, and the latter by Liebig. Gale, and others, who claim that it is nutrition not stimulus which is the great desideratum. The guano from these islands comes under the last head; the Peruvian, Elide and Ichaboe under the first. Time will settle which theory is

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES. In the Senate on Saturday last, the following Committees were appounced, pursuant to a resolution of the

preceding day:

Deceding day:

On Foreign Relation—Mr. Meson, Chairman; Mosera, Dengins, Shedel, Poir, Crimendon, Seward and Foot.
On France—Mr. Hunber, Chairman; Mosera, Pearce, Gwin, Brighe, Hammond, Fessenden and Cameron.
On Commerce—Mr. Cisy, Chairman; Mesors, Bigler, Taombs, Hamilt, Chandler, Powell and Sanisbury.
On Military Affairs and Tam Milita—Mr. Davis, Chairman; Mesors, Finepatick, Johnson of Arkansas, Chestnut, Biodestick, Mison and King.
On Naval Romans—Mr. Mellery, Chairman; Mesors, Thomson, Sidell, Hammond, Hale, Anthony, and Nichoson.
On Yang Junetracy—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Mesors, Pagh, Benjamin, Green, Clingman, Collamer, and Trumboll.
On Yun Junetracy—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Mesors, Pagh, Benjamin, Green, Clingman, Collamer, and Trumboll.
On Yun Pont Oyrich and Pont Route—Mr. Pagh, Chairman; Mesors, Bigler, Gwin, Rice, Ward Hale and Diron.
On Privare Lands—Mr. Johnson, (Arth.) Chairman; Mesors, Pagh, Johnson, (Tenn.), Checuitt, Foster, Harlan and Singham, On Frivare Land Chairman; Mesors, Brown, Fisch, Rice, Doollitle, Brazz, and Hemphil.
On Yeastons—Mr. Thomson, Chairman, Mesors, Blown, Fisch, Rice, Doollitle, Brazz, and Hemphil.
On Scholler, Brankony, San Powel.
On Scholler, Harlan—Mr. Crittenden, Chairman; Mesors, Durkee, Chandler, Bingham, and Nicholoon.
On Chairman, Hydron, Chairman; Mesors, Mallory, Ward, Simmons, and Clark.
On The District of Columbia—Mr. Brown, Chairman; Mesors, Durkee, Chandler, Bingham, and Nicholoon.

ON REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA MESSIN ASSETS OF CLAIMS MY INVESTOR, CAMPAIN MY INVESTOR, CAMPAIN MY BROWN, Chairman; Mrssra Mrs Distract OF COLUMBIA Mr Brown, Chairman; Mrssra Mason, Judneon of Tennesce, Yulee, Kennedy, Hammand Wilson.

In and Wilson.

The Parent Office Mr. Thompson and Wilson.

AND THE PARENT OFFICE Mr. Thompson And Chairman.

in and Wilson.

ON PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE—Mr. Thompson, Chairman Messat Toombs, Simmons, Trombult and Bragg.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Mr. Bright, Chairman; Messat Davis, Douglas, Kennedy and Clark.

ON TERRITORIES—Mr. Green, Chairman; Messat Douglas, Bebastian, Fizipatrick, Collamet, Wade and Grimes.

TO AUDIT AND CONTROLTHE CONTROLMY EXPENSES OF THE SENATE—Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, Chairman; Messat. Dixon and Powell.

and Powell.

On Pathyling—Mr. Fitch, Chairman; Mr. Cameron.
On Enguesand Billis—Mr. Bigler, Chairman; Mr. Harlan.
On Engueling Billis—Mr. Brown, Chairman; Messra. Dr. little and Grimes.

On the Linkary-Mr. Pearce, Chairman; Messrs. Bayard and Fessenden.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent, ALBANY, Monday, March 7, 1850.

The Personal Liberty bill was before the Assem bly to day as a special order. I did not have the pleasure of listening to the debate on the bill, but understand that it was very animated. As this is a question in which the public may fairly be presumed to take some interest, I send you a brief sketch of the discussion, which I clip from The Albany Ecen-

ing Journal:

Mr. C. S. Spencer sustained the bill at length; and was followed by Mr. Warner against it.

Mr. Powell followed in support of the bill, maintaining it to be the duty of the Legislature to place its the foul institution of Slavery. He would hand upon the foul institution of Siavery. He would deal with slave-hunters as he would with the vilest deal with slave-inners as he would with the vilest criminal. He argued that the principles of the bill were in harmony with the Constitution. It should pass to teach the slave hunter that there is a spot in this Union where all men are secure in their personal

liberties.

Mr. Scholefield was in favor of the bill, because he believed the principle upon which it was founded Mr. Scholkfield was in favor of the bill, because he believed the principle upon which it was founded was just and right. It was based upon the universal principle of humanity, and was demanded by the almost universal sestiment of his constituents. Nor was this sentiment confined to a Republican. He read from proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Utica in 1854, at which the Hoc. Charles A. Mann presided, and the proceedings of which were approved by such Democrats as R. B. Miller, Gilmore, Gove and others. They applauded the principles of this and others. They applauded the principles of this bill, and a good deal more, and so did he. He would never help send a man back to Slavery; and the great

State of New-York should give at least a trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitives from service.

Mr. Morris moved to strike out all the sections of the bill except the first and third. The only object of the bill except the first and third. The only object of the act, he supposed, was to secure a trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitives. He was in favor of that purpose; but there were provisions in the bill, going beyond this, which he could not support.

Mr. HUTCHISSON would be willing to vote for this amendment, if there were good reasons for it.

Mr. MORRIS was not in proper health to give his reasons for his motion now, but would do so at an early

reasons for his motion now, but would do so at an early day.

Mr. RUTHERFORD supposed this bill was brought in as a basis for speeches for buncombe. Looking at it in that light, he did not object to it. Nor did he sympathize with Slavery. He abhorred Slavery. If he could, with his own word, annihilate Slavery, he would do so; and a great many Democrats comour with him. He would loose his right hand rather than attempt to arrest a panting fugitive. But this law he considered in conflict with the Constitution, and he could not vote for it.

Mr. Wilson alleded to the Constitution of the United States, to show that this bill was in conflict with

ted States, to show that this bill was in conflict with it. His oath would not permit him to vote for such a bill.

Mr. Powell-No man would retard the flight of a figitive. Why not, then, enact into a law what is approved by all men?

Mr. Hall, while favoring the principles of the bill,

wished it made consistent with the Constitution of this State, which did (wrongfully he thought) make a dis-tinction between white and colored citizens. He moved amendment accordingly.

fr. Hurchinson—Although this bill should pass as

Mr. HUTCHINSON—Although this bill should pass as it stood, it could not make colored citizens electors, without the property qualification. The object of the clause objected to was, to declare that the dicta of the Dred Scott decision was not the sentiment of the people f this State.

Mr. Hall said he did not wish to vote for an uncon-

stitutional act, even though such an act would be inoperative. His oath forbade him doing so. Mr. Shepard was in favor of the proposed amend-

Mr. Turning liked the bill. It stood straight out It ennobled humanity. It says whatever God has made in the shape of a man shall be treated as humanity. It glorified God, because it sets upon his proper footing, and declares a man, all whom God has made

footing, and declares a man, all whom God has made as a man; and it gives protection to all who, in the nobility of their humanity, break their fetters and seek liberty in this State.

This bill would exterminate that most miserable of all races that ever was born or spawned—the race of Doughfaces. It was a glorious bill—inspiriting, heart-attring, liberty-breathing—worthy the age and the State; and he did not think it in conflict with the Constitution. There were different opinions in regard to that, however, and he should give to Freedom the benefit of that doubt.

benefit of that doubt.

Before taking any question, the Committee reported progress, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday evening next.

I append a copy of the bill: AN ACT to protect the rights and liberties of the citizens of the State of New York. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and

The Prople of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do ensure its follows:

SECTION 1. No person within this State shall be considered as property, or subject as such to sale, purchase or delivery; nor shall any person within the limits of this State, at any time be deprived of liberty or procesty without due process of law. SEC 2. Due process of law mentioned in the preceding section of this set, shall in all cases be defined to mean the unit process and forms in force by the laws of this State, and issued by the Courts thereof; and under such process such person shall be cetified to a trial by fury.

tion of this set, whall in all cases be centred to mean the stated by the Courts thereof, and major such process such person shall be entitled to a trial by Jury.

Size it. Whenever any person in this State shall be deprived of therety, arrested or detained on the ground that such person over service or labor to another person, not an inhabitant of this State, either party may claim a trial by jury, and shall have twenty personpory challenges, and in addition thereto the other challenges to which a person indicated in this State is entitled.

Size 4. Every person who shall deprive, or attempt to deprive, any other person of his or her liberty, contrary to the growing not the preceding sections of the sat, shall be guity of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be subjected to a fine not exceeding five themsand dollars are less than the texture of the converse of the sate friend for the right to arrest or imprison for any contempt of court.

Size 5. Neither descent, may or remote, from it African, whether such African is or may have been a slave of not, nor color of sixt or complexion, and disquality any person from being or becoming a citizen of this State, nor deprive such person of the rights and privileges thereof.

Size 5. Every person who may have been a slave or not, nor color of sixt or complexion, and disquality any person from being or between the spiral owner of the state, shall be five.

Size 7. Every person who may have been beld as a slave, who shall come or be brought, or be in this state, nor deprive such person of the rights and privileges thereof.

Size 8. Every person who may have been a five with the consent of his or her alleged master or neistress, or who shall come or be brought, or be in this state, and be five.

Size 7. Every person who may have been a five with the consent of his or her alleged master or neistress, or who shall come or be brought, or be in this state, and be five.

Size 7. Every person who may have been a five with the consent of his or her alleged master or neist

"the service of their masters," or under and by virtue of the Act of said Congress, approved the 15th day of September, A. D., 1858, entitled "An Act to smooth and supplementary to an "act respecting fugitives from justice or persons escaping from "the service of their masters," or shall in any capacity serve any such warrant or other process.

any such warrant or other process.

SEC 16. Any person who shall violate any of the previolence of section mints of this act shall be desured to have resigned any commission from this State which he may possess his efficiently be deemed warrant, and he shall be forever thereafter incidible to any office of trust, honor or commissent unser the law of this Sec.

hi. Any person who shall act as counsel or atterney for SEC. 11. Any person who shall act as counses or attackey for any claimant of any alleged functive from service or labor, un-der or by virtue of the act of Congress mentioned is to ultim section of this act, shall be deemed to have realized any con-mission from this State that he may possess, and he shall be thereafter incapacitated from appearing as counsel or attracts in the courts of this State. Sec. 12. Any sh-mil, deputy-shortif, juilar, coroner, constable, or officer of this State, or any policeman of any city or town of any district, county, city at nown, there, or any officer or other member of the militia of this State who shall bereafter array,

member of the militis of this State who shall bereafter arrost, imprison, detain or return, or all in arresting, imprisoning, detaining or returning any person, for the reason that he is claimed or adjudged to be a inprite from service or labor, shall be pathabed by a fine not less than one thousand dollars not store that for not less than two pears, nor more than ten years after not less than two pears, nor more than ten years.

SEC. 12. The Governor of this State, by and with the advice and consent of the State, shall appoint for every county of this State, an altorney, whose duty it shall be to defend every person calmed as a fugative, unfer the provisions of the acts of Congress, mentlemed in the minth section of this act and each of said attorneys as appointed shall receive 45) for each person calended by him moder the provisions of this act, and and be paid by the State Treasurer, on a warrant to be bessed by the

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Governor returned to the Assembly with his veto, to-day, "An Act to authorize the Board "of Directors of the Jumett and Auburn Plank Road Company to assess the stockholders of said Company for the payment of the debts there and to make the same into a gravel road."

bill authorizes the Directors, on request of a ma-jority of the stockholders in interest, to assess the stock such sum as shall be sufficient to pay off the indebtedness of the Company, and convert the road into a gravel road. And in case any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any such assessment within ninety days after demand, the stock shall be forfeited to the use of the Company. The Governor objects to this bill as unnecessary.

as far as the payment of the Company's debts is concerned, there being a general law for the settle-ment of such affairs, and unjust to the minority in interest, as far as it proposes to assess such persons for a purpose not contemplated by the Company at the time of its organization. Acts of a simlar character to this have been passed by former Legislatures of this State. The fact that a motion to pass this bill notwithstanding the objections of the Governor received only two votes shows quite plainly that the Assembly regard Gov. Morgan's objection as entirely sound.

[By Telegraph.]

SENATE ALBANY, March 7, 1859. Mr. PROSSER introduced a bill to authorize iscorporated associations, except banks, to change their
location anywhere in the State at the will of the majority of the directors, after public notice.

The resolution to allow the affidavit of E. G. Satherland, fully and decisively denying the statement of
Mr. Frink that he had ever told him that he received

any money for his vote on the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, and declaring that he had never had any conversation with said Frink on the subject, and was not a member of the Legislature when the bill passed, to be placed on file and printed, was laid on the table

or the present.

Mr. PRATT introduced a resolution, instructing the Representatives of the State in Congress to urge the passage of a law, by which books copyrighted in the Southern District of the State, may be deposited in the Library of the Historical Society, and those copyrighted in the Northern District, in the State Library.

The Canal Appropriation bill was ordered to a third The bill for the Retter Prevention of Frauds on Ca-

The bill for the Retter Prevention of Frands on Ca-la Revenues was laid on the table.

[Explanation.—Sensor Diver's remarks on Saturday, con-demning the Investigating Committee of the Sensor for the manner of conflucting their proceedings, and for retaining a clock to their employ, referred to the Committee on Passic Ruislaing, and not to the Secolal Committee, consisting of Mesers, Loveland, Scott and Darling.]

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. POND reported favorably the bill to authorize Supervisors to appoint Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers in New York.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill to extend Albany street to Broadway: to widen Trinity place from Liberty street to its termination and extend it from thence to Battery place, and to widen Morris and Rector streets, whenever ten owners of land, assessable for such improvements, apply for the same.

The bill authorizes the Controller to appoint a special Attorney for suits arising under the act, and provides a special award, at the discretion of Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court, to the survivors of those buried in Trinity Church graveyard and to the corporation of the church, for the removal is not accepted, and the removal made within the is not accepted, and the removal made within the pecified time, the Commissioners have full power to aske the removal thomselves. Mr. SMITH called up the resolution requiring from

the Commissioners of Emigration by what authority they have applied to the Courts to test the title to Castle Garden, and it was adopted.

Mr. HALL called up the resolution requiring from the Auditor the number of Collectors and Assistant Clerks employed on the Canals, and whether any reduction can be made. Resolution adopted.

The House area to believe the control of the control of the canals, and the control of the canals.

nction can be made. Resolution adopted.
The House agreed to hold evening sessions except a Mondays and Saturdays.

Mr. BATCHELLER called up the resolution requiring information from the Attorney General as to the constitutionality of the laws signed by the Gover-ner after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Senate only is in session this evening.

A resolution was adopted to suspend the joint rule a order that the Annual Appropriation bill may be considered on any day prior to the 25th inst.

The special order being the consideration of the sub-ject of the alleged vacancy in the XIth Senatorial District, it was taken up, after debate.

Mr. DIVFN offered the following:

Received, That William G. Manoeville, having been appointed
to the office of Postmaster at Stuyresast Falls, itse, by accepting
such appointment, vacated his office of Senator.

Betore the question was taken, the subject was postposted till to merrow, at 4 o'clock p. in.

The bill to amend the Marine Court act was ordered
to a third receiver.

o a third reading.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill empowering banks in

y town or city, where five or more are transacting sinese, to associate together into a Clearing-House Association for the object of effecting daily exchanges between banks thus associated within said town or city, and for the payment of bank balances resulting m such exchanges. Adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, March 7, 1859. The centest now going on at Trenton, for the election of a United States Senator, to fill the place of that recreant son of New-Jersey, the Hon. Wm. Wright, is one of the most complicated that has taken place within the memory of our oldest pol-

The principal cause of this complication arises from the fact that the Opposition is composed of very heterogenous materials. The Senate consists of 12 Administration, 1 Auti-Lecompton Democrat, 3 Republicans, 4 American-Republicans, and 1 Shanghae American, alias Straight-out Doughface. In the House there is a clean Opposition majority

With such a melancholy classification in the Senate, you will be able to appreciate the difficulties in the way of accomplishing anything not sanctioned by the Administration. The action of the majority in the Senate has, so

far, been in keeping with the unenviable reputation earned by the Lecomptonite party. Contrary to all precedent, the Senate have attempted to dictate to the Governor whom he shall appoint to the office of Chancellor. Ignoring the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which provides that he "shall be nominated by the

Governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate," they are endeavoring to construe this advice and consent into a dictating So far have they carried their extraordinary usurpation that the distinguished qualifications of such men as Hon. A. O. Zabriske, Ass Whitehead, and Aaron S. Pennington, have failed to receive

The Governor arows his resolution to repel these partizan demands, and declares he shall recognize no other standard of qualification than the personal tegrity and abilities of the nominee.

All reflecting men must applaud the Governor and condemn the Senate in this contest, particularly when they reflect that all the nominees of the Governor for Chancellor are men of acknowledged distinguished abilities, and of the highest moral ex-

This coatest for the Chancellorship has had an important bearing in determining the course of the Senate in going into joint meeting for the election of Senator. The Lecomptonites refuse to go into joint meeting unless the Governor will nominate Chancellor Williamson for the office of Chancellor. So far from moving the Governor by this line of

policy, he has become more determined in his pur-pose not to nominate him. Thus, you will per-ceive, there is a political dead-lock—the Court of Charcery is a legal corpse, without a Chancellor for its soul.

The Hen. Mr. Wright's term of office has run out by the statute of limitation, and he no longer disgraces the State of New-Jersey by his presence in the Senate. What will be the result of this

state of affairs, no man can determine, A resolution for a joint meeting on the 2d day of March last, at 11 o'clock, passed the House about one week previous to that time, and upon its recep-tion in the Senate, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and there remained until within one haif hour before the appointed time, when it was adopted. The Opposition, by this indecent delay, were entirely unprepared to go into joint meeting, as they had made no nomination. But so anxious were they to have the Houses meet, that they accepted the form of the form cepted the issue, notwithstanding they were tole that Commodore Stockton had "the thing fixed,"

and was sure of an election.

The Opposition, however, were doomed to disappointment. Precisely at the appointed hour, when the Assembly was packed with the friends of the several candidates and other interested spectators, and while anxiously expecting the arrival of members of the Senate, the Cierk of the same made his appearance, and informed the House that the Senate had laid the resolution on the table, and refused to go into joint meeting, accompanying this notice with the apology that this action of theirs was taken in consequenc of "severe domestic afflic-tion," whether of the Democratic household or of ome individual member, the Secretary did not say.

The next morning, Senator Buckly offered a res-

olution in the Senate for a joint meeting on the 11th inst. This was laid on the table, on a call of the Yeas and Nays, by a vote of 10 to 7. There it now sleeps until the Democratic majority in the regarding their oath of office, Senate. onsent to carry into effect the provision of the statute made in pursuance of the duty delegated to them by section 4, article 1, of the State Constituion, which says:
"Senators of the United States, on the part of this

State, shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly of this State in joint meeting assembled." It remains to be seen whether the Lecompton asjority in the Senate will assume the responsibili-

ty of refusing to carry out the plain requirements of the Constitution, and thus partially preventing the State from representation in the Senate of the United States.

The best-informed persons, however, are of the inion that they will not dare to shoulder this adlitional load in the ensuing campaign, and that

before the 15th inst. there will be a joint meeting. The more sensible and respectable portion of the Democracy urge this course, and I think their advice will prevail.

The Democracy are not without hope of electing their man, as by using the ready funds of certain aspirants they may be able to purchase enough votes to counterbalance the majority of seven advice will prevail. against them on joint ballot. They will have to secure also the three anti-Lecompton Democrats who have refused heretofore to cooperate with them in the selection of a Senator. Commodore Stockton claims to be able to accomplish the job. Your correspondent thinks not. Let time solve these diverse predictions. Acting upon the supposition that there will be a joint meeting, the friends of the different candidates have been estrying on a very active canvass in behalf of their several favor-

series. On the part of the Lecomptonites is pre-sented the name of that eminent servant of the eligarchy, the Hon. Wm. Wright. The Democracy are far from being united in support of him. He spent his money lavishly in the last campaign, and, although defeated by the people, he considers this no obstacle to his aspirations and demands a renomination, trusting to the power of the almighty dollar for an election. Some of the party admit his claims, and are ready to give him a support. A very respectable portion, however, are anxious to purify their party by returning him to the walks of

private life.

Commodore Stockton is playing a bold game for the office. His friends claim that his political views harmonize with all the three parties-American, Republican and Democratic. This gutta-percha is not likely to avail him in the test, as I imagine neither party is anxious to engage his services. He may, however, turn up as a formidable candidate, in furtherance of an arrangement with Billy Wright to hold the place for him until a favorable turn in politics shall occur, when he is to resign in favor of Billy. This game is well understood here, and the enemies of Wright will make a vigorous effort to defeat the arrangement.

On the part of the Opposition, plenty of candidates are presented. The Hon. Wm. L. Dayton was very earnestly urged in the early part of the contest, but he very promptly declined being a

andidate. Frederick Frelinghnysen, Gov. Pennington, Jaob W. Miller, R. S. Fields, E. W. Whelpley, and large number of other distinguished citizens, are ready to be offered as a compromise candidate, in the event of the failure of the Opposition to elect from the list of regular candidates, which is made

up by the following names:

Abraham Brinney, former Attorney-General of the State, is presented by the extreme western portion of the State. He was a strong Fillmoreite during the Presidential election, and it is said preferred at that time a Democrat to a Republica What may be the precise state of his mind now on national politics your correspondent has no certain information. His chances of success, however, are not promising. He is said to be a man of fair abiliies, and but for his past record could not have

been considered exceptionable.

Judge Joseph F. Kandolph of Trenton is presented by the American portion of the Opposition as peculiarly acceptable to them. He formerly repre-sented his district in the House of Representatives, and is said to be a man of very elever parts. Although, a strong Fillmoreite in 1856, he, it is said was favorable to a union; but failing in these efforts with others performed eminent service to James Buchanan by going in for Millard. I believe he thinks better of our party now and is quite willing to repress his former aversion, and would consent to advocate their principles in the Senate.

John C. Ten Eyck has been brought forward as West Jersey Republican candidate. Mr. Ten Eyek is a very respectable lawyer and will receive a very liberal support from two sections. His political record is very fair and his present views are in harmony with the Republican party. A strong effort is made by his friends to concentrate West Jersey in his support, with other candidates from the same cardinary.

Dudley S. Gregory, the present Mayor of Jersey City and former Member of Congress from that district, is brought forward as an East Jersey can-didate. He is a Simon-pure Republican, and en-listed in the cause at a time when others of our prudent public men were waiting to find out what side of the fence it was safest to go down on. No ne doubts his sincere devotion to the cause of Freedom; indeed, he has given substantial evi-dence of this, in his consistent support of the cause. Mr. G. has strong hold on the affections of e popular heart of New-Jersey, not confined to the popular heart of Arewsensey, not connect mere politicians. A philanthropist of the most genuine character, he has always used his wealth for the benefit of his fellow-men. Although not, in the strictest sense of the word, an orator, he is their constitutional consent; and in the case of the State.

SEC. 3. No person while holding any office of honor, trust or SEC. 3. No person while holding any office of honor, trust or successful two former names, each has twice received a cal abilities as a statesman, and, in the Senate cal abilities as a statesman, and, in the Senate chamber, would be a tower of strength to the person while holding any office of honor, trust or two former names, each has twice received a permetted and above represents the constitutional consent; and in the case of the cal abilities as a statesman, and, in the Senate chamber, would be a tower of strength to the constitutional consent; and in the case of the cal abilities as a statesman, and, in the Senate chamber, would be a tower of strength to the constitutional consent; and in the case of the cal abilities as a statesman, and, in the Senate chamber, would be a tower of strength to the cause of right and justice.

The name of the Post-Office has been consented in the case of the constitutional consent; and in the case of the cal abilities as a statesman, and, in the Senate chamber, would be a tower of strength to the cause of right and justice.

The name of the Post-Office has been called the case of the constitutional consent; and in the case of the call abilities as a statesman, and, in the Senate chamber, would be a tower of strength to the cause of right and justice.

The name of the Post-Office has been called the calle

all save the late Democratic Ex-Chancellor solid men of the party are carnestly urging his Williamson.

The Governor arows his resolution to repel these and, unless I am greatly mistaken, will be the next Sepator. The contest will be between Gregory

and Randelph. The agony will be over this week, and then my reputation as a political prophet will be settled. Until then, adieu.

JERSEY BLUE.

A BOLD AND CUNNING FORGERY IN VIR-GINIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PETERSSURO, Va., March 3, 1859.

Since the days of Mosroe Edwards, no forgery that has come to light equals, for shrewdness and adroit valainy, one which has just been developed here, the Metory of which is as follows: In the early part of last month two strangers made their appearance in this city, one of whom soon after visited the office of Pad & Hinton, brokers, where he offered to dispuse of a large amount of uncurrent funds. They were in bills on banks in Louisiana, Tennessee and South Carolina. He handled them in the most expert and business-like manner, counting them over rapidly, and using his fingers as though he had been bred a bank teller. He offered to the clerk in attendance bills enough to receive therefor a bank check for \$500. On being asked his name he replied, with hesitation, "Osbora," but requested the check to be made payable to "currency," which was done accordingly. From the brokers be proceeded to the Exchange Bank, on which the check was drawn, where it was duly certified by the proper officer. This check, it seems, he carried to Richmond, and there presented it to the banking office of Endors, Sutton & Co. The person to whom it was shown not knowing the individual, requested to have him ideatified, as was their custom in such cases. To this he expressed himself perfectly willing that any steps necessary might be taken, and suggested that the brekers return the check to Petersburg, and there assertain fully about it. Messrs. Enders, Sutton & Co., becoming satisfied as to the genuineness of the paper, paid the cash for it, less the usual discount.

Two days after, this same person called at Paul & Hinton's, in this city again, and desired to asgotiate for another check. He exhibited between three and four thousand dollars in Southern bills, including one of \$500 on a New-Orleans bank, which, together with other bills, be exchanged for a check of \$1,000. This he also took to the Exchange, where the Teller inderzed it as good. One report states that he was elegantly dressed, and his shirt bosom adorned with a magnificent diamond pin. When he appeared the first time he was very plainly apparelled.

The very next day he again called on Measrs. Radors. Setten & Co., when he got from the junior partner, Mr. Foster, Richmond funds for the check, minus the exchange between the two cities. A week ago last Thursday this financial operator

secured another check, under almost precisely the same circumstances, for \$3,900, which, being duly certified, was presented to the Richmond brokers with a request that Mr. Fester would go with the holder of it to the bank and identify him, as it was payable to bearer. He also expressed dissatisfaction to the Richmond gentlemen that Messrs. Paul & Hinton always sent him paper payable in Petersburg instead of Richmond, by which he was not only annoyed, but lost commi sions in getting it cashed.

The cunning villain was thus operating in order to cours the confidence of the Richmond bankers and to familiarize himself with the signatures of the brokers, tellers, and others, through whose hands the checks were passed, as the sequel fully establishes. The details of the transaction develop a degree of ingenuity, assurance and cunning almost unequaled in the history

of roguery. His pext appearance was on Saturday last at the office of our Richmond friends, with a check, to all appearances like the preceding ones, duly inderest "good," with the signature of "A. L. Archer, Teller," across the face of the instrument, for four thousand one hundred dollars (\$1,100), which the accommodating Mesers. Enders, Sutton & Co., cashed, reserving to themselves one-half per cent brokerage. This was deposited in the Farmers' Bank on Monday. On Tacaday it was forwarded to the branch of the Farmers' Bank at Petersburg, and from thence it was sent over to the Exchange Bank on Bank street, where it was received and placed to the credit of the Farmers' Bank. During the day the Cashier, Christopher Fisher, esq., met with Mr. Paul, the broker, and mentioned, among other financial matters, the large business this man must be deing is the money line, and stated, in addition to the \$3, 70 check, that he had just received another from Richmond for \$4,100, with the signature of his (Paul's) firm. D'Arey Paul anddenly thought he would examine the books, and hastily repairing to the office and cousulting with his partners and clerk, he discovered that the check was never issued by them-that it was a

Giving due information to Cashier Fisher, that gentleman immediately returned the fraudulent paper to the Farmers' Bank, which made it good to the Exchange. Thence it was returned to Richmond, and back to the accommodating brokers, Enders, Sutten &

Co., upon whom the whole loss of \$1,100 falls.

It now appears that this forger is the same operator who figured so skillfully in New-Orleans some time to January, and who carried away several thousand dollars as the fruits of his penmanship, boldness and villainy. This conclusion is come to from the fact that most of his money was on Louisiana banks, and the method of conducting his financial affairs is now discovered to have been nearly the same.

The adroit adventurer has probably gone to New-

York, Boston, or elsewhere North, where he probably will endeavor to dispose of or "exchange" his Virginia 'currency" for the local medium of circulation. It will be well for brokers to be on their guard, and for the police to open their eyes.

DISORDERLY HOUSE .- For several months the innates of the water-cure establishment in Laight street have been excessively annoyed at the conduct and astions of the occupants and visitors of a drinking saloen in Canal street, near by, known as "The Red, White and Blue," and kept by the "Widow Forrester." bearance having ceased to be a virtue with the disciples of aqua purae, they recently went before a magistrate and made complaint against the place, alleging that it was a disorderly house, and a resort for low and dissolute characters. Last evening Sergeant Smith of the Fifth Precinct, armed with a warrant and accompanied by a portion of the squad under his con made a descent upon "The Red, White and Blue," and apprehended the following persons whem they found upon the premises: Harriet Forrester, class Widow Forrester (proprietress), Hannah Wal-Widow Forrester (proprietress), Hannah Wal-dron, Mary Clinton, Josephine Carson, and Vir-ginia Saunders. The lights were extinguished, the place locked up, and the prisoners marched to the Fifth Precinct Station-House, where Capt. Hutchings, after registering their names, ages, nativity and pro-

fersion, sent them below. The prisoners had been but a short time looked up before a man, giving his name as J. H. Wier, called upon Capt. Hutchings, and interceded for the Widow Forrester and her "girls," but his touching appeals

had no effect upon the captain.

Mrs. Forrester stated that Wier had bought her out on Monday (yesterday) morning, and intended carrying on the business. She said he was to pay her a weekly sum on account of lease and fixtures. Hope revived in the prisoners when Wier made his appearance, but it was speedily dissipated when they discovered that he could not effect their release. Miss or Mrs. Saunders particularly claimed Wier as a protector. The girls," excepting Carson, were not very preposessng in appearance, and their ages varied fr

FAST DAY IN MAINE.-Gov. Morrill, of Maine, has designated Thursday, April 21, as Fast Day in that

The name of the Post-Office has been changed from

BROWN presented a memerial from Mesara.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the memorial was tabled

Washisoron, Monday, March 7, 1859. The trial of Mr. Sickles will not be commenced so early as many have noticipated. The jail docket, embracing the small offerees, is usually first taken up, and may occupy a week longer. His counsel did not appear in Court to-day.

Death of Ex-Senator Geyer.

Sr. Louis, March 6, 1850. The Hon. Henry S. Geyer, formerly U. S. Segator

New-Onleass, Monday, March 7, 1859.
The brig Minatilan arrived here on Saturday with Tampico dates to the 26th ult.
The Liberals were actively prosecuting the war.
Junes had taken the 6th vice of the control of the control of the first prosecuting the war. Juarez had taken the field, and gone to Vera Cruz,

of Israel Pulnam, Republican, and the rest of the Republican ticket with the the exception of four va-

Fire at Buffalo. BUFFALO, Monday, March 7, 1850.

At half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the Bernheimer Block, next below the American Hotel, on Main street, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied in the lower part by Martin Roth, hat store: Mrs. Rose, millinery; Henry Drehl, cigar store. The upper part was occupied as offices. The entire block, with results all the contests of the

Strike of Workmen.

now expected. SECOND DISPATCH,

The prolonged trial of Dr. David R. Brown, charged

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

The fire on beard the ship Vanguard has been prout. She is saved, but is considerably damaged.

BALTIMORE—Cloudy and cool. WASHINGTON—Cloudy and cool. PRIERSURG—Cloudy and cool. NORFOLK—Wind E. Therm. 572.

GUANO ISLANDS DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1859.

of Congress approved August 18, 1856.

| Bakerfferenerenterenteren . 10 th. | **** *** *** |
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| How and 10 50' N. | 1760 52 W. |
| Maldens 4º 13' S. | 1550 00 W. |
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| Christmas 10 58' N. | 157º 32' W. |
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| Stavers | 1520 16 W. |
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| Rogewetns | |
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| Barbers of the | |

zens of the United States. I understand these acquisitions are all to be sur

where storms are seldom known (the prevailing winds being from the East), makes them places of